

UNCLE SAM IS PLANNING TO DRIVE TEUTON FROM THE AIR

Outline of Campaign Proposed By the Aircraft Board of National Defense Council Staggering in its Tremendous Scope

UNITED STATES WILL TAKE OVER ALL TRAINING WORK

Part of Our Task Will Be To Supply the Training Machines While Our Allies Are Making the Battle and Pursuit Aeroplanes

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 16—Plans for still further increasing the tremendous superiority of the Entente's flying corps over that of the enemy, and giving Allied armies in the field full control of the air have been completed by the aircraft board of the National Defense Council, which has been in session here for weeks.

While much of the details of the plan is still being held a military secret, enough has been allowed to become public property to outline the scheme proposed in all its most vital features from the standpoint of the civilian. The plan contemplates giving the Allied air squadrons such a superiority of men and machines that they will completely crush all German opposition and be able to patrol the air for at least fifty miles in the rear of the Teutonic armies, making it impossible for the German generals to execute a surprise attack upon the Entente armies, and also rendering it possible for the Entente to hold the German forces "blind" regarding our own doings.

The first step in the development of this plan, it was said last night, will be the creation of great training bases behind the lines in each of the Allied countries. Here the American aviator to be will be trained in his work by the flying men of the Entente, who have learned through three years of actual war conditions. He will be first taught the simple art of flying and later, should he show ability will receive instruction in the many tricks that are used in aerial battles.

The United States will take over the task of supplying the training machines while the work of turning out the great battle planes and the swift-flying fighters of the air, the pursuit planes, like the little Nieuports the French have made famous, will be left in the hands of the British and French manufacturers. The chief reason for this step, it was said here last night, is that the United States is well prepared to build the training machines, having been engaged in supplying the Entente with these machines since the war broke out, but that we have no plants that are capable of being started at once to the work of making the swift battle and pursuit planes.

Such a policy, it was pointed out last night, will result in enormous expansion in the aerial forces of the Entente which will give us the full control of the air so necessary in modern warfare. The plan indeed contemplates driving the Germans out of the air altogether and the keeping of a constant air patrol for fifty miles back of their lines.

That it will cost enormously is freely admitted. The original appropriation for the aerial service was seventy-five million dollars, but if the plan as proposed by the aircraft board is adopted by congress, it will mean the expenditure of sixty million dollars immediately and the eventual spending of a billion on this one item.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just such an embrochure as every family should be provided with. For sale by all Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

REGISTRATION IS SHORT Unofficial Figures Are In Now

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)
WASHINGTON, June 16—Unofficial figures from all the States and the District of Columbia show that the total registration of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, inclusive, who have enrolled for the selective draft, amounts to 8,899,517. This is 1,180,983 below the estimate of the total made by the census bureau, based on the census returns of 1910, which estimate, however, included the Territories of Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico.

The census tabulation estimated that there are 10,079,500 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, and therefore subject to military duty. The figures were based upon the percentages of the census of 1910, but were believed to furnish a close approximation of the real facts. The census statement asserts that there are 500,500 out of the 10,079,500 of this age not gainfully occupied; this is approximately the number that will be drafted when the first quota is called out this fall. Of the total eligible for military duty there were estimated to be 5,729,400 who are single men and 4,554,900 who are married, 120,900 divorced or widowers, and 40,300 who have not been reported either married or single. The percentage is 53.3 of single men, and of married 45.1.

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

On occupations, exclusive of 500,500 not gainfully occupied, were estimated at five per cent, the following classifications are made: Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 32.9 per cent, or 2,854,000 men; extraction of minerals (miners), 3.8 per cent, or 364,000; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 31.7 per cent, or 3,036,000 men; in transportation work, 10.1 per cent, or 967,000 men; in general trade, eleven per cent, or 1,054,000; in the public service not otherwise classified, 1.5 per cent, or 144,000; in professional service, 3.5 per cent, totaling 335,000 men; in domestic and personal service, 4.6 per cent, or 441,000 men; in clerical occupations, 3.9 per cent, or 374,000 men.

In connection with the registration and draft, President Wilson yesterday issued a proclamation granting full amnesty and pardon to nearly five thousand citizens now under federal court convictions for various offenses and at liberty under suspended sentences. This makes these 5,000 pardoned eligible for service either as volunteers or under the draft, their full citizenship rights being now restored.

Had this blanket pardon not been executed, all those under suspended sentences would have had to return to the custody of the federal marshals on Saturday, under a mandate of the Supreme Court.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK BY A DIVER

Moreni, Oil Tanker, Destroyed Only After She Makes a Desperate Fight

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 15—The American steamer Moreni, oil-tank vessel, was sunk in a desperate battle with a submarine on June 12, it was announced.

The submarine destroyed the tanker in a two-hour running fight in which the tanker fired 150 shots from its defense guns and the submarine 200 shots. Finally, with their vessel ablaze, officers and members of the American crew took to the boats.

Four are known to be dead. The vessel was sunk near Gibraltar.

KAISER PLEDGES HIS AID TO CONSTANTINE

Brandishes the Mailed Fist and "Gott" Once More

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

BERNE, Switzerland, June 15—Kaiser Wilhelm has sent a telegram to Constantine, king of the Serbs, in which he says: "I have heard with wrath of the infamous outrage committed by our common enemies upon your dynasty. I assure you that the deprivation of your crown is only temporary. The mailed fist of Germany will restore your throne."

CARDINAL MERCIER SENDS WILSON THANKS

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 15—Cardinal Mercier of Belgium in a letter to President Wilson thanking him and the United States, says that the President has been prodigal in his sympathy for and help of Belgium and adds: "May you accept the thanks of the entire Belgian nation." The letter was written at Malines.

IRISH REBELS SET FREE BY ENGLAND

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

LONDON, June 15—Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law announced today that the government will release all prisoners who were arrested at the time of the Irish rebellion last Easter. They will be released without reservation.

BILL BENEFITS MEMBERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 15—A bill has been introduced into the house which, if passed, will allow an officer or an enlisted man of the army or navy or marine corps to frank letters through the mail.

TRAINING SHIP COMING

(Special Cablegram to Hawaii Ship)

TOKIO, June 15—The Taisei Maru, a training ship for merchantmen officers carrying this year's graduates from the training school, has sailed from Yokohama for a cruise which will include a call at Honolulu.

Figures Show Living Costs Mount Rapidly

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 15—An announcement was made at the department of commerce today that figures show a jump in the prices of retail foods on an average of nine per cent for the month ending April 16.

The biggest jump was in flour, which went up eighteen per cent, and bacon went up fifteen per cent.

JAPANESE DESTROYER SUFFERS IN BATTLE

Losses in Fight With Submarine Are Heavy, Says Tokio Report

(Special Cablegram to Nippon Jiji)

TOKIO, June 15—Lieut. Commander Taichi Uehara, captain of the destroyer Arakaki, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea yesterday, lost his life in the disaster according to an official report issued by the Japanese Admiralty today.

Lieut. Commander Z. Takegaki, the chief engineer of the squadron and fifty-seven sailors were killed. Lieut. Y. Shogi and eight sailors were seriously wounded, and six other sailors were slightly wounded.

The extent of the damage to the Teuton submarine forces was not contained in the despatches sent to the naval offices by Rear Admiral S. Kato. The Arakaki was towed safely to port following the engagement.

EMMA GOLDMAN JAILED FOR OPPOSING DRAFT

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

NEW YORK, June 15—Emma Goldman, famous leader of the anarchists, and "Reds," and Alexander Berkman, one of her chief associates, were arrested today. They have been holding meetings and distributing literature urging Americans not to register and to refuse to enlist under the new army law.

The arrest was made by federal officials, the charge being that the anarchist leaders were conspiring to defeat the selective draft law.

GERMAN PIRATES ARE SINKING NORSE SHIPS

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

LONDON, June 15—Norway is again suffering heavily from the ravages of the U-boats. Today reports came of the sinking of the Norwegian steamers Sigrun, Caymet, Vinas, Sylvia and Candace, all sunk by submarines.

GERMAN STUDENTS RALLY TO RANKS OF THE ARMY

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

BERLIN, June 15—It is announced that out of the 75,000 students enrolled at the various German universities, 65,000 are now under arms.

AMERICANS HONORED

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

PARIS, June 15—All France is honoring the American contingent, the vanguard of which arrived here with the coming of Major General Pershing and his party. The French Academy honored Pershing today with an invitation to a public reception for himself and his staff.

MILLIONS OF TONS OF SHIPPING TO BE BUILT AT ONCE

General Goethals Tells Shipbuilders That Government Is Prepared To Take Over Vessels Now Building in the Shipyards of the United States

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 16—Gen. George Goethals, general manager of the shipping corporation of the shipbuilding board, announced last night that he expects to build three million tons of steel shipping within the next eighteen months. This announcement was made at a meeting with a delegation of shipbuilders held here yesterday.

The general added that the builders have agreed to furnish the corporation with eight million tons of material within a month, and that the work will be pressed forward with all possible speed.

General Goethals told the delegation that the government would commandeer immediately all building contracts held by the larger yards, but that there is no present intention to take over the plants themselves.

Under the war budget bill, just rushed through congress, the government is empowered to commandeer all shipping and shipbuilding.

There is now building in the yards of the United States a total of 2,000,000 tons of ships, of which one-half are under British contracts. By agreement between the two governments, these are to be turned over to the United States.

BRITAIN DECLINES TO INTERFERE IN CHINESE TANGLE

Replies To American Note Protesting Against Reestablishment of Monarchy

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

LONDON, June 16—Great Britain's reply to the note of the United States, addressed generally to the various Entente governments, in which these governments are invited to associate themselves with the United States along the principles expressed in the recent note to China, was made public yesterday.

The British foreign office writes that the government of Great Britain desires to express its sympathies with the principles enunciated by Secretary Lansing and its wish that everything possible to avert civil war in China may be done, but that nationally it must view the situation in the Orient from a slightly different viewpoint than the United States, and may find itself unable to do all that President Wilson desires.

The American note, delivered in Peking last week, expressed the concern of the United States at the suggestion of the re-establishment of a monarchical system of government in China and stated that the United States preferred the principles of republicanism and urged China to retain them. It was the publication of a garbled version of this note in Tokio which aroused the ire of the Japanese, the press of Tokio terming the American note a piece of impudent meddling and a snub for Japan.

NIPPON MISSION OF VITAL IMPORTANCE

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 16—That the Japanese special mission which will visit this country, has many very important matters other than those pertaining directly to war problems, was indicated by a statement from the Nipponese ambassador, Baron Saito, issued last night.

This statement was issued following a prolonged conference between Baron Saito, Secretary of State Lansing and Counselor for the State department, Schrepe, at which the purposes of the coming mission to this country were discussed at length.

These objects include many complex diplomatic questions pending between the two countries, but particularly those which have arisen owing to the increasing menace of revolution in China.

In this last connection it was formally stated that the misunderstanding in Japan regarding the last American note to China has been completely cleared up in Tokio, and that the Japanese government is satisfied that no slight was intended by the Washington authorities in their message to Peking.

DANIELS ASKS WARM CLOTHES FOR UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 16—Secretary Daniels yesterday issued a formal request of congress for an additional appropriation of \$700,000, to be used for the purchase of very warm clothing for bluejackets assigned to duty in northern waters abroad, and also to aid in providing amusements for these men when ashore.

RUSHING FOOD CONTROL Wilson Eager To Have Bill a Law

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)
WASHINGTON, June 16—President Wilson is taking every possible means to expedite the passage of the food control measures now pending in congress. Yesterday he summoned to the White House for a conference on this subject, Senator Gore of Oklahoma and Senator Martin of Virginia, together with a number of other senators and representatives to discuss ways and means for getting this bill through the two houses with the least possible delay. The President wishes to have the measures through congress and with the full effect of law not later than July 1 so that they will be in force when the harvest time comes.

At yesterday's conference it was proposed to delay the pending railroad measure, which gives the President the power to require priority of transportation for food and other war necessities. Besides providing for preferential treatment of shipments of necessities the measure would penalize heavily obstruction of interstate commerce. The railroads would be required to maintain in Washington during the war a joint committee of officers to carry out orders of the President in regulating transportation.

The conference also considered the advisability of adding the railroad measure to the Food Control Bill in the form of a rider. This it was pointed out would, because of the close relationship between the two bills, be a happy solution of the difficulty, and would enable the legislators to get actual work on the Food Control Bill today.

Advocates of the food measure admitted last night that strong and lengthy opposition to the measure is expected from many different interests, and the question of prohibition, which is included in the bill in the clause that gives the President the right to forbid the use of grain for the manufacture of liquor, is likely to make the passage of the measure more difficult. This particular section of the proposed bill was opposed by Herbert Hoover, the food director, who stated recently that he feared it would retard the passage of the bill.

In response to a request from R. S. French, secretary of the National League of Commerce, Merchants, of New York, for a statement regarding the proposed food legislation, Secretary of Agriculture Houston has sent the following letter:

BRITISH GAIN BUT PAY HEAVY PRICE

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

LONDON, June 16—Further British gains, but at a heavy cost, were officially announced here last night, being confirmed in the despatches from Berlin. The latest British gains were made on the southern end of the Drocourt-Queant line, northwest of Bullecourt, in France.

"We have captured further positions in the Hindenburg line, northwest of Bullecourt," says the official announcement. "The casualties were heavy, the Germans resisting strongly," says the report in conclusion.

The day report, issued in Berlin from official sources, acknowledges a German retreat on this front and it Belgium. "Concerning the latter the Berlin official report says: "Between Ypres and Arras, after a quiet day on Thursday and a vigorous bombardment by the enemy throughout the night and until half-past eight Friday morning, the British attacked all along the line. After a series of engagements the enemy pushed back our protecting detachments."

The British reports of the Belgian situation show that the Germans are making only a feeble resistance to the advances of Haig's men, who are pushing forward and occupying one position after another. The afternoon report yesterday says:

"Today the British captured positions steadily on the south and east of Messines and on both sides of the Ypres front and along Comines canal, capturing also one howitzer and seven machine guns."

Paris reports a quiet day yesterday except on the Hurbise and Craonne sectors, where active artillery work continued. Yesterday three German aeroplanes were shot down on the French front, two falling at Hetas and one at Keyes.

Active artillery duels and aerial battles have also marked the fighting on the Italian-Austrian fronts, the big guns on the Carso lines and in the Trentino predominating in the day's work. In the Trentino the Italian airmen defeated the Austrian flyers, in a battle driving the latter back after three Austrian machines had been seen hurrying to the ground. One Italian machine was destroyed.

Neglecting Your Health?



When everybody lived outdoors kidney diseases were unknown. Lungs, skin and kidneys worked together to keep the blood fresh and pure. Now, the thinkers, the writers, the store and office employees, the housewives and other indoor workers get too little fresh air, exercise, rest and sleep. The kidneys weaken. Backache, headache, nervousness, rheumatism and urinary disorders become daily trials. Neglect causes many a fatal case of Bright's disease. Don't delay. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. "When Your Back Is Lame—Remember the Name." Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50c a box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by The Hollister Drug Co., or Benson-Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.—Advertisement.

DREAM OF CHILD LEADS TO VOLCANO

Inter-Island Purser Brings Tale of Weird Happening From the Big Island

Inspired by a child's vision to an act of personal sacrifice they believed necessary to save the islands and their inhabitants from a terrible catastrophe, twenty-six Hawaiians of South Kona last week attempted to reach the volcano of Kilauea and throw themselves into the boiling lava of Halemaunau. This is the story told by Purser Henry K. Sheldon of the steamer Kilauea which arrived yesterday morning from the Kona and Kau points.

According to Sheldon, the young visionary was a fourteen year old girl named Kaniha whose dreams, as reported by herself, worked upon the imagination of the old men and women of the village of Hookena, where she lives to such an extent that they finally accepted it and agreed upon the personal sacrifice.

To this end, with the miles of lava strewn forest covered country between themselves and the cauldrons of Kilauea, the twenty-six natives, barefooted, scantily clad and without food set out to offer their lives and bodies for their islands, says Sheldon.

This Hookena school-girl was warned in visions that Pele, the goddess of volcanoes, would overwhelm the Territory and its people on Kamehameha Day, according to stories on the Kona coast which reached here yesterday on the Kilauea. There were to be but two of the islands left of the ancient fight, every foot of which were to Kaniha's sadistic subject of fear.

The Hawaiian story and tradition. There were to be but two inhabitants saved from the catastrophe and they were to become the progenitors of a new population.

This could be averted only by a personal and voluntary sacrifice on a scale greater even than Hawaiian history could point to in the past. Kaniha's insistence of this point was such that the Hookena natives were impressed; from that they became convinced, and from conviction drew the arduous necessary to offer themselves as the required sacrifices.

There were children in the little band that set out for Kilauea, says Sheldon, and in the conditions in which all were, the journey presented incredible hardships and privations. It proved a matter of fact, too difficult for them. Before they reached the edge of the unholy altar fires into which they proposed to leap, they broke down from hunger, cold and privation and in this unfortunate condition were discovered by A. R. Gaspar, driver of an auto stage.

He notified Deputy Sheriff Lazaro of South Kona and the police finally had them transported to Waiohio, by which time Kamehameha Day had come and gone and Pele had not fulfilled the dream.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER GROUNDS IN DENSE FOG

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

CAPE BLANCO, Oregon, June 15—The Norwegian steamer Sinaloa went ashore here today in a heavy fog. Messages received here may there is little hope of finding the Sinaloa.

FREIGHT RATES RAISED

(Special Cablegram to Hawaii Ship)

TOKIO, June 15—The bureau of commerce yesterday authorized an increase in the freight rates of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha of seven yens a ton to American ports.

LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Estimates of Tabulators Who Are Swamped With Flood of Late Arrivals, Puts Over Subscriptions At Six Hundred Million

KANSAS CITY, MINNEAPOLIS AND ATLANTA FALL BELOW

New York Leads List With More Than One Million Dollars To Her Credit—Both German and British Loans Are Outdone

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, June 16—With the tabulators swamped under the rush of eleventh-hour subscribers to the Liberty Loan it became evident last night, a few hours after the time limit for the loan had expired, that the people of the United States are behind the war with their pocket books as well as with their hearts, for they had oversubscribed the loan by more than six hundred million dollars. The most conservative estimates of the total amount of money contributed to help defeat Germany was in the neighborhood of \$2,862,800,000 but these figures are merely guess work, as the tabulators are far behind the work of tabulating the returns and it may be late today before they can see the bottom of the pile.

All sections of the country met the call of the government loyalty, only Minneapolis, Atlanta and Kansas City falling below the quota of the loan assigned. It was expected that Atlanta would find difficulty in meeting the demands made upon her just at this time, as her people are still suffering from the recent fire that wiped out large sections of that city.

Among the other districts New York naturally leads, with an estimate of \$1,200,000,000. Chicago comes next with \$325,000,000; Boston, \$263,000,000; Philadelphia, \$200,000,000; Cleveland, \$284,000,000; Richmond, \$100,000,000; Atlanta, \$50,000,000; St. Louis, \$81,000,000; Kansas City, \$90,000,000; Minneapolis, \$63,000,000; Dallas, \$47,000,000, and San Francisco, \$160,000,000.

Secretary McAdoo issued a statement late last night, in which he congratulated the country on the success of the loan, and called upon the committees that have had charge of the work of collecting the money throughout the land, to maintain their organization intact in case another call is made upon the nation for more money. He ended his statement with the declaration that "in all probability there will be no need for another loan before next fall."

The tremendous nature of the Liberty Loan comes more distinctly to the front when it is compared with the loans raised by other nations in this war, both those opposed to us and those which are our allies. Germany, for instance, at the time of the first loan she raised, was on the crest of the wave of apparent success. Belgium was prostrate at her feet and the French and British armies were reeling before her blows. She called upon her people for a war loan and they subscribed approximately \$1,061,400,000, with 1,177,235 individual subscribers. The Liberty Loan is therefore more than two and one-half times that first raised by Germany.

Even England who has been forced to play paymaster and banker for her allies fell far short of our figures at the time of her first war loan. This was approximately \$2,229,575,000, with but a little more than 1,000,000 subscribers. Tremendous assistance was rendered to the loan by the Boy Scouts, who pitched in from the first and rendered invaluable assistance, as their figures of subscriptions show, the total amounting to more than \$9,736,000.